The assay manager program causes the multi-axis mixer 400 to briefly stop rotating so that the pipette unit 456 can be moved to a position with the tubular probe 457 and attached pipette tip of the pipette unit 456 aligned over one of the stationary containers 440. The pipette unit 456 lowers the pipette tip attached to the tubular probe 457 into the container 440 and draws a desired amount of target capture reagent into the pipette tip. The pipette unit 456 then moves the probe 457 out of the container 440, the multi-axis mixer 400 resumes rotating, and the pipette unit 456 moves to a position above opening 252 and the specimen transfer station 255. Next, the pipette unit 456 descends, moving the pipette tip and the tubular probe 457 through the opening 252, and dispenses a required amount of target capture (typically 100-500 μl) into one or more of the receptacle vessels 162 of the MTU 160. It is preferred that the target capture reagent is drawn only into the pipette tip and not into the probe 457 itself. Furthermore, it is preferred that the pipette tip be of sufficient volumetric capacity to hold enough reagent for all five vessels 162 of the MTU 160.

After target capture reagent transfer, the pipette unit 456 then moves to a "tip discard" position above tip disposal tube 342, where the disposable pipette tip is pushed or ejected off of the end of the tubular probe 457 of the pipette unit 456, and falls through tube 342 toward a solid waste container. An optical sensor (not shown) is disposed adjacent to tube 342, and before tip discard, the specimen pipette assembly 450 moves the pipette unit 456 into a sensing position of the sensor. The sensor detects whether a tip is engaged with the end of the tubular probe 457 to verify that the tip is still held on the tubular probe 457 of the pipette unit 456, thereby confirming that the tip was on the tubular probe 457 throughout specimen preparation. A preferred sensor is a wide-gap slotted optic sensor, model OPB900W, available from Optek Technology, Inc. of Carrollton, Texas.

Preferably, the pipette tip is ejected by the collar (not shown) on the tubular probe 457 of pipette unit 456. The collar engages a hard stop when the tubular probe 457 is raised, so that as the probe 457 continues to ascend, the collar remains fixed and engages an upper end of the pipette tip, thereby forcing it off the tubular probe 457.

After pipetting the target capture and discarding the pipette tip, the probe 457 of the pipette unit 456 can be washed by running distilled water through the tubular probe 457 at the tip wash station basin 346. The tip wash water is collected and drains down into a liquid waste container.

Following the reagent dispensing procedure, the pipette unit 456 on the right pipette assembly 450 moves laterally and longitudinally to a position in which the tubular probe 457 of the pipette unit 456 is centered over a new pipette tip on one of the tip trays 372. After successful tip engagement, the pipette unit 456 moves back over the specimen ring 250, adjacent to the specimen preparation opening 252 and withdraws a test specimen (about 25-900 μl) from a specimen tube 320 that is aligned with one of the openings 140, 142 of the cover plate 138. Note that both openings 140, 142 include upwardly extending peripheral flanges to prevent any fluids spilled onto the plate 138 from running into the openings 140, 142. The pipette unit 456 then moves over the MTU 160 in the specimen transfer station 255, moves down through opening 252, and dispenses test specimen into one of the receptacle vessels 162 of the MTU 160 containing target capture reagent. Pipette unit 456 then moves to the "tip discard" position above the tip disposal tube 342, and the disposable pipette tip is ejected into the tube 342. Pipette unit 456 then picks up a new disposable pipette tip from the pipette tip wheel 350, the specimen ring 250 indexes so that a new specimen tube is accessible by the pipette unit 456, unit 456 moves to and draws specimen fluid from the specimen tube into the disposable pipette tip, the pipette unit 456 then moves to a position above the specimen transfer station 255, and dispenses specimen fluid into a different receptacle vessel 162 containing target capture reagent. This process is preferably repeated until all five receptacle vessels 162 contain a combination of fluid specimen sample and target capture reagent.

Alternatively, depending on the assay protocol or protocols to be run by the analyzer 50, the pipette unit 456 may dispense the same test specimen material into two or more of the receptacle vessels 162 and the analyzer can perform the same or different assays on each of those aliquots.

As described above with respect to pipette units 480, 482, pipette unit 456 also includes capacitive level sensing capability. The pipette tips used on the end of the tubular probe 457 are preferably made from a conductive material, so that capacitive level sensing can be performed with the pipette unit 456, even when a tip is carried on the end of the tubular probe 457. After the pipette unit has completed a test specimen dispensing procedure, the pipette unit 456 moves the tubular probe 457 back down into the receptacle vessel 162 until the top of the fluid level is detected by the change in capacitance. The vertical position of the tubular probe 457 is noted to determine whether the proper amount of fluid material is contained in the receptacle vessel 162. Lack of sufficient material in a receptacle vessel 162 can be caused by clotting in the test

specimen, which can clot the tip at the end of the tubular probe 457 and prevent proper aspiration of test specimen material into the tip and/or can prevent proper dispensing of test specimen from the tip.

After specimen transfer, the pipette tip is discarded into the tip disposal tube 342 as described above. Again, the tubular probe 457 of the pipette of unit can be washed with distilled water if desired, but washing of the probe is typically not necessary because, in the preferred method of operation, specimen material only comes into contact with the disposable pipette tip.

The assay manager program includes pipette unit control logic which controls movements of the pipette units 456, 480, 482, and preferably causes pipette unit 456 to move in such a manner that it never passes over a specimen tube 320 on the specimen ring 250, except when the pipette unit 456 positions the tubular probe 457 over a specimen tube 320 to withdraw a test specimen or when the specimen tube 320 is below the plate 138 of the specimen cover. In this way, inadvertent fluid drips from the tubular probe 457 of the pipette unit 450 into another specimen tube, which might result in cross-contamination, are avoided.

Following specimen preparation, the MTU 160 is moved by the right-side transport mechanism 500 from the specimen transfer station to the right orbital mixer 550 in which the specimen/reagent mixtures are mixed. The structure and operation of the orbital mixers 550, 552 will be described in further detail below.

After the MTU 160 is withdrawn from the specimen transfer station by the right-side transport mechanism 500, the reaction receptacle shuttle assembly within the input queue 150 advances the next MTU into a position to be retrieved by the right-side transport mechanism 500 which moves the next MTU to the specimen transfer station. Specimen preparation procedures are then repeated for this next MTU.

TRANSPORT MECHANISMS

The right-side and left-side transport mechanisms 500, 502 will now be described in detail. Referring to FIGURES 13-16, the right-side transport mechanism 500 (as well as the left-side transport mechanism 502) has a manipulating hook member that, in the illustrated embodiment, includes an extendible distributor hook 506 extending from a hook mounting structure 508 that is radially and slidably displaceable in a slot 510 on a plate 512. A housing 504 on top of the plate 512 has an opening 505 configured to receive the upper portion of an MTU 160. A stepper motor 514 mounted on the plate 512 turns a threaded shaft 516, which, in